

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITS

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Philately

Exhibits

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

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WRITES 600 WORDS ON POSTAGE STAMP—

Wesley Taylor, graduate student at Columbia university, New York City, seems to have just claim to world's championship in matter of miniature writing. He has, with ordinary pen and ink, inscribed two of Abraham Lincoln's speeches, totaling 600 words, on the back of an ordinary postage stamp. Taylor, who is shown above with the stamp in the middle of an ornate plaque, did his work without the aid of a magnifying glass. He wrote at the rate of 734 words a square inch.—P. and A. Photo. 1-15-25

Stamp Map Shows Story of Lincoln

A map made of 7,000 cancelled postage stamps, memorial to the life of Abraham Lincoln and to the hundredth anniversary of Illinois, was brought to Bloomington from Atlanta Tuesday by F. F. Webber, long time resident there and maker of the map.

He timed his visit to coincide with that of the art and historic tour arranged by the University of Illinois. He put the map in the lobby of Hotel Rogers.

In the center of the picture is the map of Illinois, every county named, every one made of stamps. Every location in the state important in the life of Lincoln is named and dated. On the left stands the figure of an old pioneer in buckskin suit, a flintlock gun in his hand, a dog at his side. On the right stands the Goddess of Plenty and Progress indicating the map before her. Backgrounds are trees and fields of grain, all made of stamps.

In an upper border are the portraits of all the governors of Illinois from Shadrack Bond to Frank Lowden. On the low border are shown all the states in the union before Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON ILL. PANTAGRAPH
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1929.

Lincoln Letters to Be Shown At Stamp Exhibition Today



BOY'S HANDIWORK—Master Theodore Kimelman, of 105 E. Clark st., The Bronx, exhibits portrait of George Washington, made entirely of postage stamps, at the National Stamp Exhibition, now being held in Rockefeller Center.

N. Y. American Staff Photo.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday will be celebrated by a featured display at the National Stamp Exhibition in Rockefeller City today.

Letters written by Lincoln, envelopes that he franked, together with a showing of Lincoln campaign and patriotic envelopes are expected to draw throngs to the 34 and 35th floors of the R. C. A. Building.

"Lincoln on Stamps" will be the theme of Sigmund I. Rothschild, noted stamp collector, in a talk at 4 p. m. Issues of Confederate stamps will be discussed at 8:30 p. m. by another philatelist, Eustace B. Power.

The exhibition, which is being sponsored by the New York American, also will throw into the lime-light today the famous collection of Confederate stamps belonging to Thomas H. Pratt, of Kingsport,

Tenn. It is said to be among the world's finest.

Commenting on the Lincoln showing, Winfred Porter Truesdale, an expert on Lincolniana, declared there are a "very respectable" number of stamps bearing the face of Lincoln. Besides those the general public knows, there were beer, spirits, tobacco, newspaper, revenue and postal savings stamps bearing his portrait.

Stimulated by the fact that President Roosevelt himself is an ardent stamp collector, and by the additional fact that the President commended the exhibit, it opened under excellent auspices.

The whole collection shown on the two floors is valued at \$10,000,000. Some of the rare items are valued from \$5,000 to \$30,000. Four displays of Government of the United States stamps are protected by armed guards.

Chicago
American
2/10/34

Exhibit Lincoln Stamps.

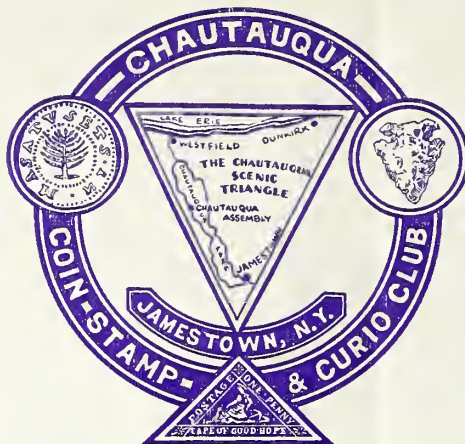
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Stamps used on letters written by Abraham Lincoln, both before and after he was President, were to be placed on view today at the national stamp exhibition being held in Rockefeller Center here.

Honorary Life Members

Nov. 15, 1930

- 1 GEO. J. BAUER, Rochester, N. Y.
Ex-President, A. N. A.
- 2 HON. SAMUEL A. CARLSON
Mayor of Jamestown, N. Y.
- 3 ❖ DR. GEO. P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.
DIED NOV. 25, 1932
- 4 EDWARD A. GILROY, Wayland, N. Y.
July 27, 1931
- 5 GERALD D. BLISS, Miami, Florida
June 18, 1932
- 6 FARRAN ZERBE, New York, N. Y.
Ex-President, A. N. A.
- 7 DR. J. M. HENDERSON, Columbus, Ohio
Ex-President, A. N. A.
- 8 MORITZ WORMSER, New York, N. Y.
Ex-President, A. N. A.
- 9 HARLEY L. FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio
- 10 ROBERT H. LLOYD, North Tonawanda, N.Y.
- 11 HENRY HUNT, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 12 LeROY C. BROWN, Olean, N.Y.
June 17, 1933
- 13 LEO J. SHAUGHNESSY, Sharon, Pa.
- 14 GEO. H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.
June 16, 1934
- 15 ADOLPH STEEG, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Apr. 7th 1938.

Dr. Louis A. Warren,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Dr. Warren:

It has been suggested that you might know the whereabouts of a set of 8 pieces encased U.S. postage-stamps in gold frames, (1 to 90 cts. value,) which were presented by J. Gault, the patentee, to President Lincoln in 1862.

The writer is preparing a paper on this series of U.S. necessity-money, and wishes to locate this present, (if on display somewhere,) and would appreciate any other information of value to the coin and stamp fraternity regarding same.

Thanking you and with best wishes,

Very Sincerely
John F. Jones

Collectors of

U. S. & FOREIGN COINS & PAPER MONEY, U. S. & FOREIGN STAMPS, AIR MAIL COVERS, HISTORICAL LETTERS & DOCUMENTS, ANTIQUE FIRE ARMS, INDIAN RELICS, ETC.
MEETINGS: SECOND AND FOURTH WEDNESDAYS OF EACH MONTH, 7:30 P. M., HOTEL JAMESTOWN. "SPEND AN EVENING WITH US."

April 13, 1938

Mr. John F. Jones
1113 N. Main St.
Jamestown, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I regret exceedingly that we do not find any information at all about the postage stamps presented to Abraham Lincoln in 1862.

Possibly Mr. Olliver R. Barrett, c/o Golds-Sullivan-Ricks, 310 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, might give you some information upon it.

We would be very much pleased indeed to hear from you if you do gather any facts relating to the interesting and unique collection.

Very truly yours,

LAW:BS
L.A. Warren

Director

Huge Exhibition to Mark Postage Stamp Centennial

New York Display to Climax Observance of 100th Anniversary of First Postage Stamp

The American postage stamp will be 100 years old on July 1. Throughout the nation exhibits and other forms of observances are being planned to commemorate not only the issuance of the first stamp, but the tremendous strides of progress of the postal service during the century following the occasion.

Climaxing the nationwide celebration will be a giant display at Grand Central Palace in New York May 17-25, which will feature the largest display of stamps ever made. The display will draw exhibitors from the world over, with many Europeans and South American countries sending delegates and exhibits.

Among the foreign displays will be a portion of the famous collection of King George VI of England. The show will occupy three floors of Grand Central Palace, largest exposition site in the world.

While other celebrations will be on a considerably smaller scale, stamp collectors and other postal service enthusiasts will go all-out in their respective communities in their observance of 100 years of American stamp-licking.

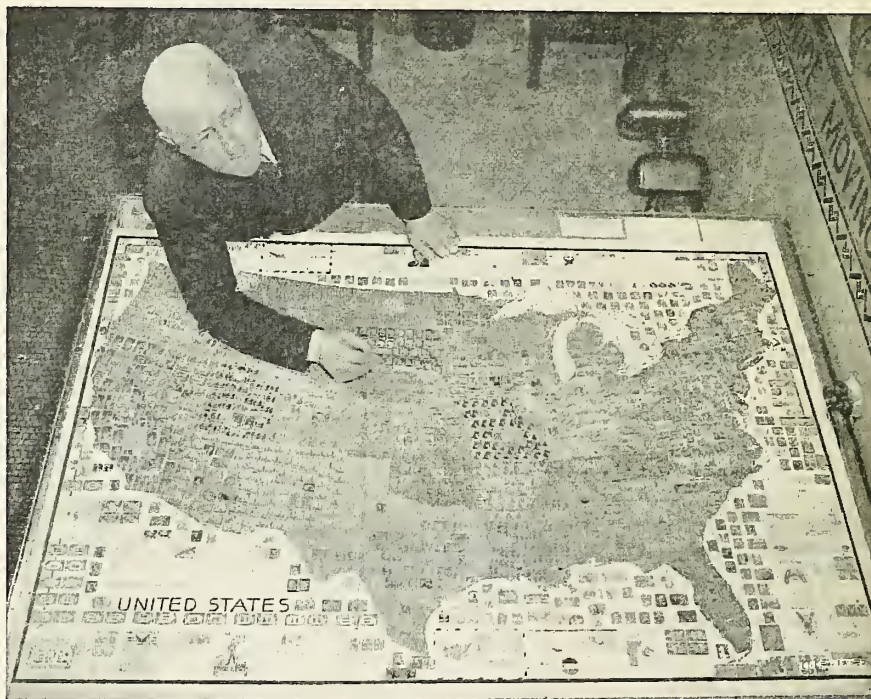
Before Congress passed an act in 1847 authorizing the issuance of postage stamps, citizens corresponding through the mail paid the postage on their letters in cash. Postmasters took the cash and marked the letters paid, either in writing or various kinds of hand stamps.

However, there were a few stamps in use before that time by private express companies during the days when all postal service was not handled by the government, but often contracted out to private companies. Many such firms issued their own stamps to facilitate moving of the mail.

The law passed by Congress March 3, 1847, provided that the Postmaster General prepare postage stamps and make them available to any postmasters wanting them. Use of the stamps, however, was not made mandatory until July 1, 1856.

Following enactment of the law, the first postage stamp issued by the government was sold in New York City on July 1, 1847. From that time until July 1, 1856, post offices used both stamps and cash to collect postage.

Establishment of the postage stamp stepped up efficiency of the postal service and standardized its operation. It also provided an automatic and accurate check on postage revenues. More than 90 percent of all postal revenue now comes from the sale of stamps, stamped paper and permits for metered mailing.



Irving Amstadter, Chicago postage stamp collector, is shown with the map of the United States which he created out of stamps. Allocated according to their geographical location, the postage bear the faces of artists, statesmen, authors, inventors and poets. Stamps with Lincoln's portrait are spread over Illinois, the state in which the Emancipator was born. Across Louisiana, the handsome face of James J. Audubon, the artist of bird life, marks off that state's swampland. Amstadter says there are 2,000 stamps on the map, with a face value of \$150. Such unusual displays will be featured at the huge stamp exposition at New York in May.

The sale of ordinary postage stamps during 1848 brought the government \$860,380. In 1945, the receipts totaled more than \$1,300,000,000. Around 124,000,000 pieces of mail of all types was handled by the Post Office Department in 1847, compared to almost 38,000,000,000 pieces in 1945.

As the postal service expanded, the popular hobby of stamp-collecting grew into America's foremost diversion. Collectors of stamps in the country now total between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000, according to estimates.

A special division of the Post Office Department has been set up to serve these philatelists and, in 1946, sales by the division amounted to \$3,020,692.

During the big New York exhibit in May, stamp admirers will have an opportunity to examine virtually every postage stamp ever issued. Show officials promise little duplication of exhibits.

Feature displays of stamps from Great Britain, Switzerland, and Brazil will be the center of the exhibit. All three nations are "stamp-collecting countries" and the displays featuring their stamps is intended as a good will gesture.

Many "live" exhibits are planned by governments and industrial firms. The Post Office Department will have a flat-bed press in operation on which special postage stamps will be made before visitors' eyes. Also in operation will be a machine which will imprint an embossed stamp, cut paper, fold and gum it, and turn out a complete stamped envelope.

A steel engraver from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be on hand to work on a stamp die throughout the entire exhibit.

All in all, visitors to the big stamp show will have a chance to study postage-stamp production from the drawing of the original design to the finished die and plate and printing of the stamps.

Book on Stamp Centennial Traces Nation's History

AMERICA'S STAMPS (The MacMillan Co., \$3.50), Maud and Miska Petersham.

This is the story of America's hundred-year-old postage stamps. It is an interesting history of the nation's growth and the men who made it grow, from the days of George Washington and Ben Franklin to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In excellent engravings and colorful paintings, the 144-page volume tells the fascinating story of the development of the country's mail service from the hard-riding era of the fearless pony express mailmen to the vast systemized mail service of today. Behind each stamp issued since the first postal stamp of 1847 is an important piece of American history. The authors have joined these pieces to produce an informative and stirring saga of the times.

Miska Petersham, a foreign-born American citizen, is a stamp collector of long standing and is deeply interested in the history of his adopted nation. He also is a distinguished author. These characteristics made him superbly qualified to compile the history of American stamps.

Issues of stamps throughout the 100-year period are reproduced in accurate engravings and the historic events or persons they represent described in accompanying texts.

In its report on the book the Philatelic Foundation commented:

"Its information (is) accurate and of considerable value in presenting the attractions of stamp collecting to those of all ages. In their inimitable and colorful manner, the author-artists have given us the story of America as shown on one hundred years of its stamp issues. Their presentation should meet with wide approval from those who are interested in the stamps and the romance of our country's development."

This Month's Cover

Postage stamps—over 8,000 of them and representing postage of 21 Latin American countries and the United States—make up the unique gown and hat worn by Miss Arlene Sallade, daughter of William A. Sallade, President of the Tampa, Florida, Stamp Club.

Compensation for Injury

CHANGES—POSTAL GUIDE, 1943—
PART I

Injured Employees

Change No. 184.

The instructions appearing in Article 105, page 104, of the July, 1943, *Official Postal Guide*, as changed, are further changed by the addition of the following paragraph:

"All appeals from the findings of the Director of Bureau of Employees' Compensation should be sent directly to that Bureau or to the Federal Security Agency, Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue, Washington 25, D. C."—*The Postal Bulletin*, April 1, 1947.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES TO MARK CENTENARY OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

INSTRUCTIONS OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL THREE-CENT CENTENARY COM- MEMORATIVE STAMP

The Department will issue a three-cent commemorative stamp through the New York, N. Y., post office on May 17, 1947, to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the original series of 1847.

The stamp will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, printed in blue by the rotary process, and issued in sheets of 50. In the upper portion of the stamp to the left and right are ovals bearing portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin with the respective names below in white gothic. Below these ovals and above a dark panel across the bottom, in which appears the wording, "U. S. Postage Stamp Centenary" in white gothic lettering, are the following from left to right: Pony express, early type steam locomotive, modern locomotive, and modern steamship. Centered just above these, between the two ovals, is a four-motored plane, above which appear the dates "1847-1947" in dark gothic. The denomination "3¢" is shown in two lines of the same style of numerals in each upper corner.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster, New York 1, N. Y., with postal note or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed. *Postage stamps and personal checks will not be accepted in payment.* Envelopes submitted should be of ordinary letter size and each must be properly addressed. An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either sealed or turned in. An outside envelope should not be sent for return of first-day covers. The envelope to the postmaster should be endorsed "First-Day Covers Three-cent Stamp." Collectors should refrain from requesting hand cancellations since covers will be machine canceled so far as practicable. Orders for first-day covers to the Postmaster, New York 1, N. Y., must not include requests for uncanceled stamps.

FIFTEEN-CENT SOUVENIR SHEET

The special sheet containing reproductions of the original five-cent and 10-cent stamps of the 1847 series will be placed on sale at New York, N. Y., on May 19, 1947.

The souvenir sheet is 2.67 by 3.87 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally, with the following inscriptions on the margins: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving

and Printing," at the left; "Under authority of Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General," at the top; "In compliment to the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition" at the right; and "New York, N. Y., May 17-25, 1947," at the lower edge. The five-cent stamp will be printed in blue and the 10-cent in red. The sheet is gummed but not perforated.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 15-cent souvenir sheet may send not in excess of 10 addressed envelopes, accompanied with remittance for the sheets to be affixed, to the Postmaster, New York 1, N. Y. The envelopes to the postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers, Souvenir Sheet." *Because of the size of the sheet it will be necessary for collectors to place the address in the extreme lower left corner of the envelope.* Orders for first-day covers must not include requests for uncanceled stamps.

FIVE-CENT AIR MAIL STAMPED ENVELOPE

A five-cent embossed air mail stamped envelope, No. 13 size (3¾ by 6¾ inches) will be placed on sale at New York, N. Y., on May 21, 1947.

The embossed stamp will be red and of special-delivery size, arranged horizontally. The design is similar to that of the three-cent commemorative stamp described above, except for rounded corners, the omission of the names, the showing of Washington and Franklin in profile, the substitution of the words "Air Mail" in two horizontal lines directly above the plane, and the numerals "5¢."

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the air mail stamped envelope may submit order to the Postmaster, New York 1, N. Y., for not more than five stamped envelopes, plainly indicating full name and address for each envelope. Remittances to the postmaster should be included in the request as follows:

One cover, \$0.06; two covers, \$0.11; three covers, \$0.16; four covers, \$0.22; five covers, \$0.27.

The envelope to the postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers, Air Mail Envelopes." Orders for first-day cancellations must not include requests for uncanceled stamped envelopes.

For the benefit of collectors, the three-cent centenary commemorative stamp and the 15-cent souvenir sheet will be on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Washington 25, D. C., on May 19 and May 20, respectively. The Philatelic Agency does not sell stamped envelopes. The five-cent air mail stamped envelope will be sold in the regular manner in bulk and odd lots

"INTERPEX" Exhibition, The Cooper Union's Anniversary, Lincoln Commem In Limelight

Sparked by a Man With An Idea and ably seconded and assisted by seven major philatelic groups in the New York metropolitan area, the philatelic conquest of the nation's biggest city is expected to take place smoothly and pleasantly the week-end of February 27-March 1.

According to Herbert Rosen, widely known philatelist and organizer-chairman of "INTERPEX '59", several hundred frames of the country's choicest philatelic material will be on display in the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York for the three days of the event. Accompanying the American owned offerings will be many equally excellent collections from abroad.

Each of the cooperating stamp groups will be well represented both in the framed exhibits and in the personnel taking part during the event. Each of them will hold special sessions at various times during the big week-end; a schedule of these meetings will be found elsewhere in this issue of Linn's.

These clubs are the France and Colonies Group, the Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists, the Metropolitan Chapters of the First Day Cover Society, the Metropolitan Air-Mail Cover Club, which is the New York Chapter of the American Air Mail Society, the American Society of Polar Philatelists, the Ghana Philatelic Society, and the New York Postal Slogan Cancel and Meter Society.

The big philatelic extravaganza comes at a particularly auspicious time, with the second in the Lincoln Sesquicentennial commemorative set of four stamps being issued on the first day of the exhibition, and with further Lincoln celebrations taking place at the same time.

The Cooper Union in downtown Manhattan, site of Lincoln's first speech in the East and the event which more than any other led to his nomination and election to the Presidency, is noting its own 100th year and on February 27 will mark the 99th anniversary of the Great Emancipator's speech in its Great Hall. To meet the challenge of this occasion and the Lincoln association with philately, some of the most important Lincolniana extant will be assembled in New York for the dual events.

Full cooperation is being extended by both the United States Post Office Department and those of ten important foreign nations. Leading world airlines will be on hand to publicize their facilities, and at least one of them will offer a special on-the-spot accommodation to the stamp collecting fraternity.

To show how rockets can be used to transport mail in this modern space age, a 15-foot model has been constructed especially for the International Stamp Exhibition INTERPEX. This rocket, which is able to carry over 10,000 airmail letters up to 100 miles within a few minutes, contains telemetering equipment, a parachuting mechanism, and the propulsion system, all of which is

visible through an illuminated cut-away section, protected by transparent plastic.

Closed circuit television will be used by Frank O. Vinson of the United Stamp Co., Eastchester, N. Y. at his 20th anniversary auction sale which will be held at the Park Sheraton Hotel during the INTERPEX Exhibition. This will be the first time that this new medium has been employed in auction history.

A complete set of eight INTERPEX labels, one label for each participating club, printed in blue on gold, can be obtained by mailing 20c and an addressed stamped envelope to Industrial Exhibitions Inc., 17 E. 45th St., New York, 17, N. Y.

A 6-foot model of the famous submarine "Nautilus", through the courtesy of the Electric Boat Co. of Groton, Conn., will be included in the exhibit shown by the American Society of Polar Philatelists at the huge exhibition.

Over 2000 INTERPEX posters will advertise this International Stamp Exhibition throughout New York City. Vast amounts of additional publicity by the press, radio and TV have blanketed the entire area with news of INTERPEX and The Cooper Union. Their combined impact will be registered on the philatelic and historical scene not only in the immediate vicinity but throughout the entire country. INTERPEX stands to rank as a major accomplishment for philately and a matter of great pride to those who have conceived and are staging it.

"The History and Future of the First Day Cover" will be the subject of a lecture by Al Numeroff, Staff Artist on the New York "World Telegram & Sun", during the meeting of the Metropolitan Chapters of The First Day Cover Society on Saturday afternoon, February 28, at 3 p. m. at INTERPEX in the Park Sheraton.

POD To Have Lincoln Stamps At INTERPEX

In conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln, the United States Post Office Department will display twelve panels dedicated to issues featuring Lincoln at the International Stamp Exhibition "INTERPEX", to be held February 27-March 1 at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City.

In addition to the 4c regular Lincoln issue in coils and booklets, also on display will be the commemoratives of the 4c Lincoln-Douglas Debates, the 1c Healy portrait and the 3c Borglum head, based on his statue now in the rotunda at Washington. Furthermore, one frame will consist of signed die proofs of Lincoln stamps of the 20th Century.

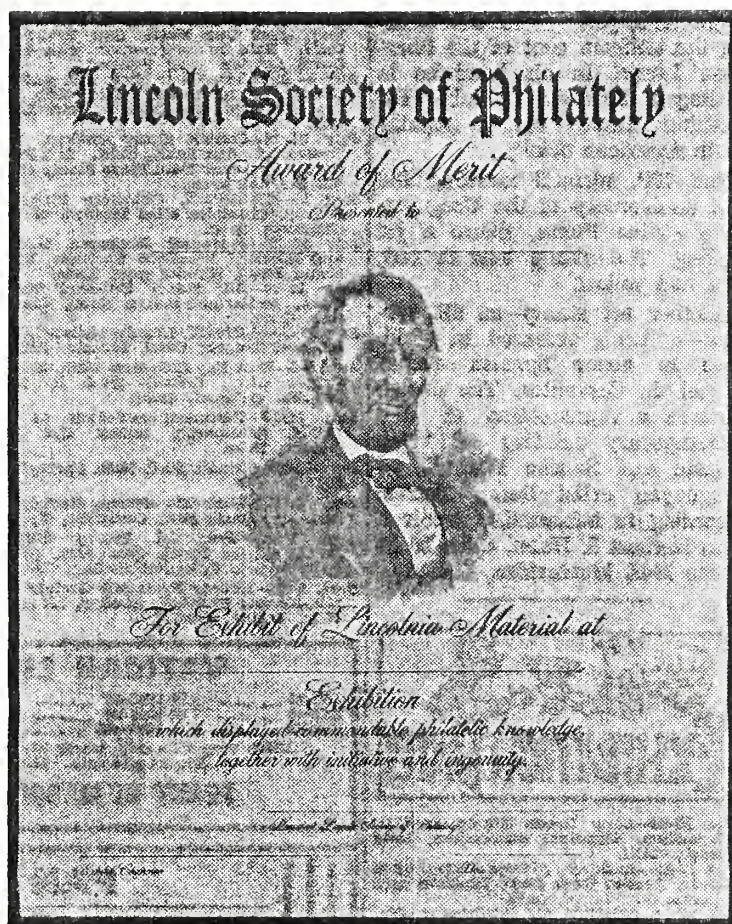
According to Herbert Rosen, INTERPEX chairman and organizer, all of these frames will constitute part of the special exhibit dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, which will contain many rare Lincoln treasures shown publicly for the first time in New York. The stamp show will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. at an admission charge of \$1 for adults, 50c for children.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois
February 3, 1963

An historical and philatelic exhibition will be held in Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 20-24, to celebrate the centennial of the territory of Arizona. The show is dedicated to President Lincoln, who made Arizona a territory on Feb. 24, 1863, and to Charles D. Poston, whose efforts achieved that result.

Both the postoffice department and the Library of Congress will participate in the event, and there will be a special postal station and cancellation at the show, to be held in the Pioneer hotel. The Civil War Centennial commission will provide a bicolor Lincoln envelope franked with Lincoln stamps. It will be priced at 25 cents [four for \$1.]. Address Postal History museum, 949 E. Second st., Tucson.

Chi Trib- 2-3-63



Special LSP Award For Lincoln Exhibitors

All stamp collectors who publicly display Lincoln philatelic material are entitled to receive, without cost, the above Award of Merit certificate from the Lincoln Society of Philately. It is given in recognition of the Lincoln material shown and is not a competitive award. The certificate is printed in magenta on 8½ x 11-inch white index, suitable for framing.

All that is required is for the chairman of a stamp exhibition to write Dr. Norman L. Freilich, Award Chairman, 187 Broad St., Staten Island, N. Y. 10304, and advise him how many certificates are required. The chairmen are requested to furnish Dr. Freilich the full names and addresses of all recipients of the Award of Merit certificates.

The First International Lincoln-Gandhi Exhibition

Through the tireless efforts of a Lincoln Society of Philately member in India, Dr. H. R. Zaidi, the first international Lincoln-Gandhi philatelic exhibition in Hyderabad, India was well received and aptly publicized by the area press.

This event, sponsored by the Indo-American Philatelic Society of Hyderabad, India in conjunction with the Lincoln Society of Philately was held February 11-14 and had as its chief guest Mr. Robert O'Neil, American Consul for Political Affairs, Madras, India. Mr. O'Neil was accompanied by his wife, Caroline.

Upon their arrival at the show Mrs. O'Neil canceled the first special cacheted covers and cards for herself and her husband. Later on, many other covers and cards were canceled for the other philatelists by the postman on duty.

The guests were then taken around and shown the exhibits. There were four entries from United States members of the LSP, one from the Argentine Embassy, two from outside Hyderabad, and five from the members of the Indo-American Philatelic Society of Hyderabad.

The American Studies Research Centre and the United States Information Library had put on exhibition books on Lincoln, and books on Gandhi were shown from the Osmania University Library.

Photographs of the various stages of Gandhi's life were also put up, while the American Studies Research Centre exhibited a rare portrait of Lincoln.

At 6:30 p.m. on the eleventh, the function was officially opened with Govindas Mukandas, president of the Indo-American Philatelic Society, presiding. He welcomed the O'Neils and the audience.

The secretary, Dr. Zaidi, then introduced Mr. O'Neil and told the audience the object of celebrating the Lincoln-Gandhi Philatelic Exhibition, and pointed out the emphasis it would direct toward the two great leaders, and how the task has been left by them still unfinished. "It is for posterity to take it up and try to continue," he said. He then thanked Consul O'Neil, the audience, the USIS, the American Studies Research Centre, all the participating members in the exhibition, and all who had helped in any way in staging the event.

Mr. O'Neil threw some light on the lives and works of the two great leaders. "Gandhi and Lincoln are much revered in monuments and school textbooks in their native countries", he said, "and a kind of mythical aura has grown up around each of them.

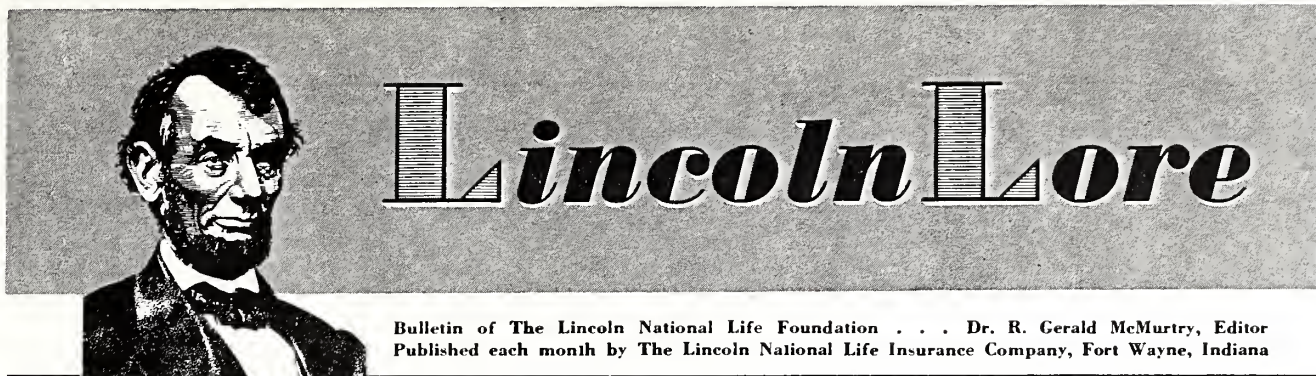
"There is a danger in this situation, however, that these great men may be idealized into mere lifeless statues in the minds of the people. The reason that Gandhi and Lincoln are still alive is not that they in any final sense achieved their ideals of emancipation and equality.

"On the contrary," he emphasized, "it is rather that the job is still unfinished, that we must constantly rededicate ourselves to the task of realizing their ideals.

"This is at least true for us Americans; a hundred years after Lincoln's death we are still struggling to perfect Lincoln's goal of real equality for all citizens. It is a continuing struggle which will keep the memory of such men as

Lincoln and Gandhi truly alive."

After this opening meeting, two films were shown, one on Lincoln



Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1556

Fort Wayne, Indiana

October, 1967

Lincoln Patriotics

Editor's Note: The following article, prepared by me at the invitation of the editor of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, for a Lincoln Sesquicentennial Number, appeared on pages 123-129 of Vol. LII, No. 1, Spring, 1959.

As the Foundation's folio of Lincoln patriotics now numbers 144 different envelopes (postally used and unused), and because we are eager to reveal to our readers the myriad phases of our never-ending collecting project, I have asked and received permission of the *Journal* editor to reprint my article.

R. G. M.

It was in 1860, during the presidential campaign when sectional feeling between the North and South was aroused by threats of war, that patriotic envelopes made their appearance in appreciable numbers. With the coming of the inevitable war, newspapers told the tragic stories of the battles and the casualties, but the sentiments and passions of the nation, both North and South, were just as often expressed on printed envelopes designed for use in the mails.

This patriotic fervor was first manifested when printers conceived the idea of envelopes bearing the American flag in red, white and blue. Undoubtedly their aim was more commercial than patriotic, but the idea spread. Other printers and publishers bent on "milking the hysteria of patriotism" followed suit. Soon the soldiers' mail and the domestic post were flooded with colorful envelopes, and post offices were made gay with colored portraits, drawings and cartoons. Some were noble in sentiment but others were hysterical in theme. Needless to state, there was nothing official about the envelopes except for the stamp and cancellation, but they gave the appearance of being official.

Publishers ran their presses night and day to supply the demand. Elaborate advertising campaigns were initiated by stationery houses offering their products for sale, and special albums were designed for collectors of envelopes. No home owner was considered patriotic unless his mantle-piece displayed a collection of "patriotics," as they were called.

By the time the Civil War came to an end, something over 15,000 different designs had been distributed by about two hundred printers and publishers. Most of the envelopes were printed in New York City. Many were poorly designed and revealed bad workmanship, though a few were de-

signed to appeal to the artistically inclined as well as to the emotional. A large number of the envelopes were printed from standard designs on varying grades and colors of paper stock. So many envelopes had been printed and circulated by the end of the war that philatelic collectors valued them almost entirely on the basis of their stamps and postal cancellations. Unused patriotic envelopes,

after the war's hysteria passed, were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Later, when collectors discovered that Civil War patriotic envelopes did chronicle, to a certain extent, the chief events of the conflict, they sought out each species of cover, unused as well as postally used. Today collectors classify the unused "patriotic" as an "envelope" and the postal-



Miss L. H. Taylor

Tishville P. O.

R. I.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Anti-Lincoln sentiment was expressed by a Mansfield, Connecticut resident in 1860 by attaching a three-cent Washington postage stamp over the twin portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin. The envelope is addressed to Miss L. H. Taylor, Tishville P. O., R. I.

ly used as a "cover." Because the "covers" are exceedingly rare, most collectors today search for the "envelope."

The scope of these patriotic envelopes covers a myriad of subjects and classifications, such as flags, shields, the Union, eagles, soldiers, battle scenes, army camps, officers, caricatures, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Davis, Douglas and Confederate topics. Envelopes classified as Lincolniana are always most intriguing to students of the Civil War period. Since they are now over one hundred years old, they are in demand by both the Lincoln collector and the philatelic specialist.

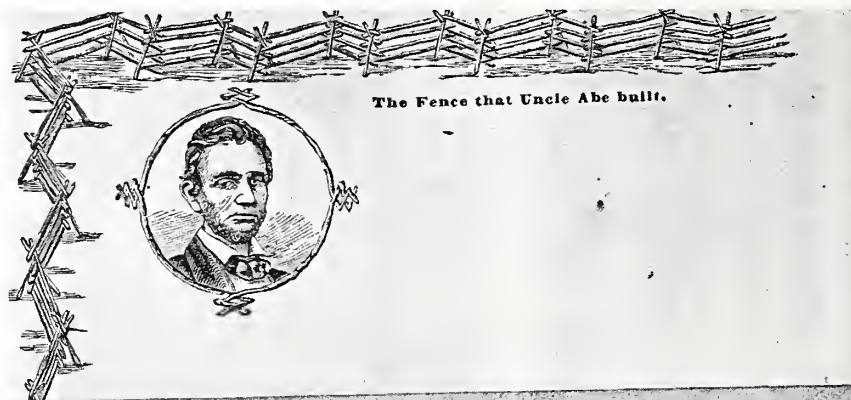
A classification of Lincoln patriotics embraces the following categories:

1. The first campaign (Lincoln and Hamlin)
2. The second campaign (Lincoln and Johnson)
3. Patriotic symbols (flags, shields, etc.)
4. Caricatures (Union)
5. Portraits (designs, facsimile signatures, etc.)
6. Groups (Lincoln and cabinet, Lincoln and generals, etc.)
7. Anti-Lincoln (Confederate caricatures)
8. Funeral (death)
9. Memorial (aftermath)
10. Miscellaneous

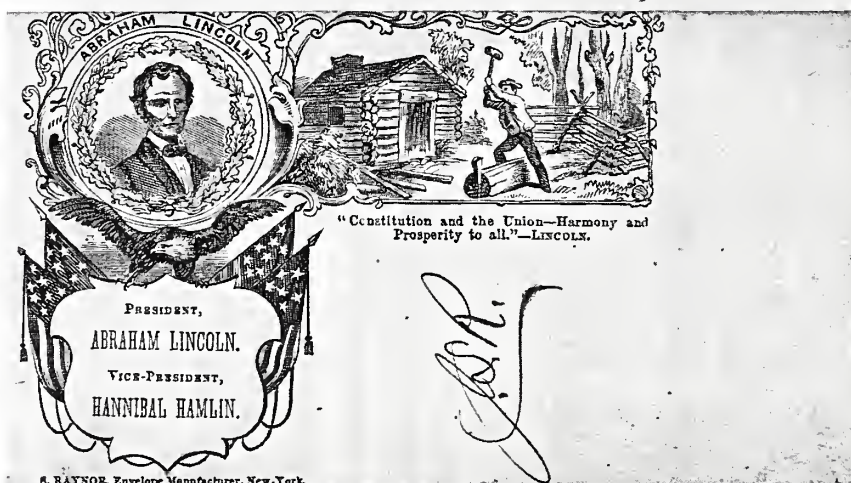
Perhaps a complete collection of Lincoln patriotics (unused or postally used) in all of the many variations of color, paper stock and imprints would number approximately 250 separate items. While the great majority of these would be pro-Lincoln, perhaps a dozen or more would be anti-Lincoln. Although the President had many enemies in the North, most of the anti-Lincoln sentiment was expressed by Southern publishers; envelopes describing the President as "Ape Lincoln" and "The Negro Lincoln" are found in limited numbers. One envelope displays the Confederate flag as "A Bitter Pill For Lincoln." Other slogans read: "Let Lincoln Blush For Shame." "This Glorious Flag . . . Will Make Old Lincoln Lose His Sight," "We Laugh To Scorn The Efforts Of The Railsplitter — Death To The Vagabonds, Lincoln And Hamlin — No Quarter Given To Lincolnites," "A Sugar Plum For Lincoln And His Fellows In Iniquity" and "Lincoln Played Out His Last Card." One Confederate patriotic makes references to "Lincolnite Tories." It is interesting to note that during the early months of the war several Northern publishing houses printed Confederate patriotic designs, along with their Union products.

The North had ample paper stock and presses, and with the country at war and Lincoln the Commander-in-chief, it would have been poor business indeed, as well as unpatriotic, to ridicule the President through the medium of the United States mail. So the presses ground out a product that was avidly desired by the public.

A study of Lincoln patriotics will show that three printers or publishers



"Stand by the Flag!"



S. BAYNOR, Envelope Manufacturer, New-York

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

These colorful envelopes were used to whip up voter interest for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860. The envelope above bears the initials J. S. R. (Raynor), the envelope manufacturer of New York, N. Y.

dominated the field. The name of Charles Magnus of New York City is as important in a survey of this propaganda medium as is that of Currier and Ives in the field of Civil War pictorial art. Magnus published prints, views, photocards and tokens. His volume of production was enormous and the quality of his merchandise was excellent.

F. K. Kimmel was a competitor of Magnus'. His efforts were not as diverse and his production was more curtailed. He often copied Magnus' designs and sometimes improved on the coloring work. Kimmel's Lincoln

envelopes are as eagerly sought today by collectors as those bearing a Magnus imprint. J. M. Whittmore of Boston also excelled in envelope production and perhaps turned out the most artistic designs for Lincoln's second campaign.

The best tool for the collector of Civil War patriotics is a privately printed catalogue, compiled in 1934 by Robert Laurence, titled *The George Wolcott Collection of Used Civil War Patriotic Covers*. This catalogue has a section classified as "Lincoln," which lists eighty different Lincoln covers, with an excellent illustration of each

design; a few other Lincoln covers are catalogued under other headings. Fortunately the auction prices, which run as high as \$65 for a single item, are recorded.

The Wolcott catalogue describes less than a dozen Lincoln caricature envelopes, four of which have a total auction record of \$234. The Lincoln National Life Foundation has thirty-six Lincoln cartoon envelopes. Nevertheless, the number of envelope caricatures is not as great as one would expect in view of the fact that Lincoln was such a popular subject for the caricaturist. A prize collector's item today is the caricature series titled "Champion Prize Envelope — Lincoln & Davis in 5 Rounds." This series was published by J. H. Tingley, 152½ Fulton Street, New York, with the copyright held by T. S. Peirce in 1861.

The most valuable Lincoln caricature envelope is of Confederate origin. The Wolcott collection contains one of these envelopes, which is postmarked "Tuskegee, Ala. paid 5." The cover is in black and white with a Confederate flag in colors. The theme is "Our Homes" and "Protection" with an ironical note as to the cost. "Taxation \$500,000,000." Only by a careful examination can the head of Lincoln be discerned. Collectors know of no other envelopes with a Lincoln cartoon which were actually used in the Confederacy, although four unused envelopes bearing the cartoon have been reported.

Lincoln's assassination and death opened up an opportunity for stationery stores to capitalize on the funeral of the Sixteenth President. About a half-dozen envelopes in somber black borders made their appearance and were widely circulated. However, while they appear in considerable numbers unused, very few of those extant are postally used. The national grief which followed the President's death did not prevent one publisher from issuing a John Wilkes Booth envelope, which must have had a limited sale as only two are known to be extant.

With the end of the war the patriotic fervor was spent. The United States mail reverted to letters of a more conventional appearance. People were tired of conflict and perhaps just a little disillusioned about such glamorous trappings of war as "patriotic envelopes."

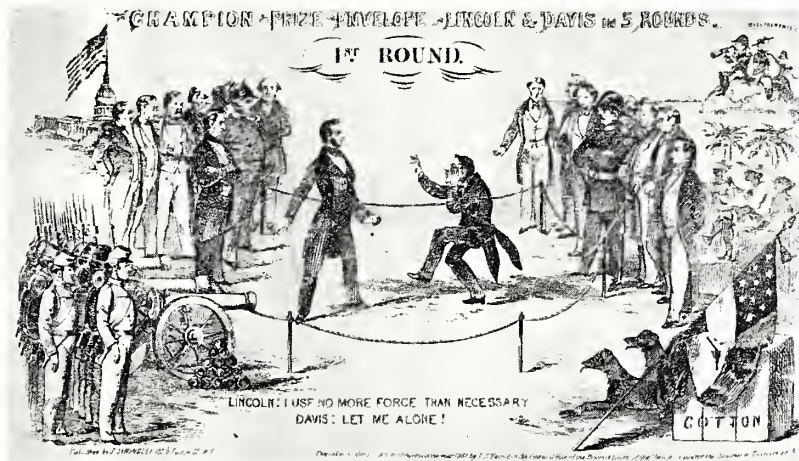
Bibliography

- Robert Laurence, *The George Wolcott Collection of Used Civil War Patriotic Covers* (New York, 1934).
 Raymond Marsh, "Lincoln Patriotics," *Lincoln Herald*, LII (Dec., 1950): 48-53.
 George N. Malpass, "'Anti-Lincoln' Patriotic Envelope Designs," *Lincoln Herald*, LVII (Fall, 1955): 25-30.
 John G. Hughes, *Remnants of the War Between the States* (Salinas, Calif., 1958).

Envelopes

Featuring Stephen A. Douglas

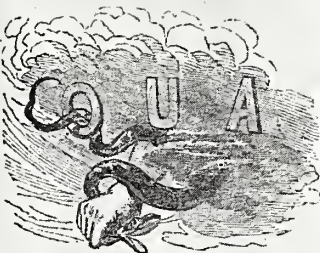
Twenty envelopes of the Foundation's collection are largely devoted to Stephen A. Douglas and his cam-



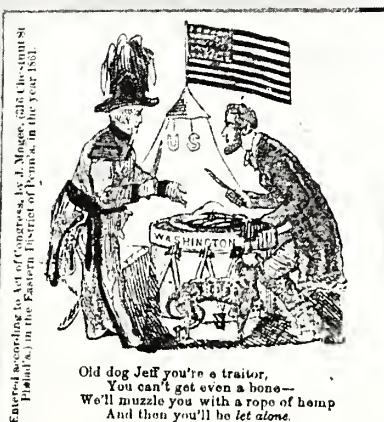
SECESSION.



I thought away from home to run,
 But 'Miser, she has spell me run.
 He's stuck me with a wounding blow,
 To save my life I cannot 'scape.'
 He says he'll let me run away
 Would he be so kind as 'let' me play
 He's pined a woe I cannot 'scape,
 And once he's not, he's a feather.



OLD UNCLE ABE will crush secession forever.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

1. Champion Prize Envelope "Lincoln & Davis in 5 Rounds." This 1st Round is one of a set of five envelopes that command a high price on the philatelic market.
2. The remaining four envelopes are typical of the caricatures of the period.

paign in 1860 for the presidency. However, a few are of a memorial nature stressing his patriotism with such slogans as "Stand by the flag," "True to the Union and the Constitution to the last," and "Tell them to obey the Laws and support the Constitution." Most of the Douglas envelopes are drab and colorless. Some of the envelopes bear in red printer's ink the word "Patriot;" however, some partisan printers would often stamp the Douglas envelopes with the word "Traitor."

Envelopes

Featuring Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth

Forty-eight patriotic envelopes in the Foundation's collection feature Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, the first commissioned Union officer to lose his life at Alexandria, Virginia on May 23, 1861. He was the "Darling of Destiny" and stationers rushed to the presses to print colorful envelopes and writing paper with his picture.

Most of the Ellsworth envelopes are in color. A dramatic theme for many of the artists was the killing of Ellsworth at the Marshall House by James W. Jackson, and the death of the proprietor who was in turn slain by Corporal Brownell.

As Lincoln and Ellsworth enjoyed a father and son relationship, the young hero's funeral was conducted in the White House, and Lincoln wrote a beautifully sympathetic letter to Ellsworth's parents. (See *Lincoln Lore* No. 1435.)

Envelopes

Featuring Jefferson Davis

The collection of 254 envelopes featuring Jefferson Davis in the Foundation's collection may be one of the largest in existence. With the exception of a half-dozen envelopes, the miniature cartoons ridicule the Confederate President. As caricature lends itself to ridicule, we can assume that these envelopes were printed in the North during the Civil War. This fact is, of course, borne out by the many imprints and copyrights of northern presses that appear on the envelopes.

Because of their northern origin, the envelopes are in many instances beautifully colored and skillfully printed on good paper stock of varying sizes. A few of the items were postally used. A favorite topic of many of the artists was a depiction of Davis on the gallows or hanging from a sour apple tree.

Envelopes

Featuring the Civil War

Two hundred and forty-eight Civil War patriotic envelopes (unfortunately many of the designs are cut out) are in the Foundation's collection. These are grouped into the following headings:

Anti-Confederate	Baltimore, Maryland
Battles	Confederate
Constitution	Flags
Fort	Generals (Union)
Liberty	Negroes
Notable People	Shields
States	Union
Washington (George)	Washington, D.C.

Most of the designs are printed in colored ink and a few are artistic and beautiful. Perhaps the finest one of the lot is a Charles Magnus cover in color of the U.S. Capitol at Washington, D.C. A few were postally used.

Lincoln Lore Number 1554, August, 1967 featured the rare publication "Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865" under the title "Monaghan 600." In that article a list of the owners of that rare publication was given. Since the publication of the list we have learned that a copy has long been in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts.



Administrators of the Nation
to blast Secession
and to punish Traitors.



"We Mourn the Martyred Chieftain
of our Holy Cause."



We Mourn a Father Slain.



THE NATION MOURNS!

April 15, 1865.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

1. Lincoln & Scott who were "to blast Secession and to punish Traitors."
2. Campaign of 1864 envelope. The remaining four envelopes have as their topic the death and funeral of the Sixteenth President.

DECEMBER 1987

-7841 *BURRELLE'S* HH

Where are Lincoln's gold encased postage stamps?

By Alan Herbert

\$324

What would you do if you ran across the following quote from *The Numismatist*, dated March 1911, in the column "Live American Numismatic Items," by Edgar H. Adams?

"For some time, so close has been the attention paid to the series of encased postage stamps it seemed as if all varieties had been discovered and classified. However, Mr. J.W. Scott informs us that there are still a few other varieties not generally known."

Mr. Scott, who personally knew Mr. Gault, the manufacturer of the encased postage stamps, says that the latter once told him that the first year he produced the encased stamps he made up a complete set, ranging in denomination from one to ninety cents, and put the stamps in cases made of gold instead of the usual brass. This set he forwarded to President Lincoln. Where they are today no one seems to know, but probably they are in the possession of some member of Mr. Lincoln's family."

Almost any numismatist, whether a collector of encased postage stamps or not, would — or should — be intrigued. Locating such a set would be almost as thrilling as actually owning it. Did such a set actually exist? If so where would it be likely to be?

John Gault patented his encased postage stamp idea in August, 1862, so that would be about the time that this set of gold encased stamps was made and sent to President Lincoln. A second logical assumption is that the Scoville Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Connecticut, who actually made the brass cases, would also have made the gold set.

Following a cold trail like this is not just a case of checking a single source. Among others, calls were made to the Lincoln Home and the Illinois Historical Library in Springfield. The Lincoln Library Museum maintained by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. in Fort Wayne, Ind., the Smithsonian Numismatic Department, Scoville and a number of experts in the field.

In every case my inquiry met with failure, although in each case a careful check of the available records was made for me. Without exception the description of the set was greeted with surprise, as the report of the existence of the set in 1911 is unknown to present day museum curators and has been overlooked by most collectors.

It's not for lack of trying that the set has never surfaced. Researchers in the past have checked every conceivable source, followed every rumor, including tales that the set was variously at Boy's Town, or in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. American Numismatic Association staff member Ken Bressett, who had access to that collection, confirmed that it was not found there.

If the set really exists and could be found, an interesting circumstance arises. "What is such a set worth?" Ask a given number of specialists in encased postage stamps, and you are likely to have an equal number of different answers.

We know from the description that the rare 90-cent encasement was part of the set. But, was the

super rarity, the two-cent, also included? Then the gold set would consist of the 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12¢, 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢, a total of nine pieces.

Do we dare hope that the set would be a true "new" grade? As Len Glaser notes in the *Standard Catalog of U.S. Paper Money* section on encased postage stamps, "NEW (is) a condition unknown among Encased Postage Stamps. While they do, indeed, exist, specimens which show no wear (or) traces of circulation on the case, the condition of the stamp and/or mica will always contain some imperfection which prevents the accurate description of any Encased Postage Stamp as 'New.'"

Len was one of the first of several experts who put small credence in the second-hand report. A curious theme ran through almost every response — "What would be the point of such a set?"

Meanwhile, back at the dream, simple arithmetic for a brass set in top grade gives us a starting point. Catalog value in XF for the nine denominations

are: \$300, \$12,000 (VF), \$350, \$375, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$4,000 and \$9,000 — or \$30,525 in total. Crank in the factors that the set is unique, that it has major historical significance because it belonged to Abraham Lincoln, and then decide on a multiplier. Even if we started with a three, it becomes a six-figure set.

Naturally, the question of value is purely academic as undoubtedly if the set ever did — or still — exists, it is safely impounded in a museum, and it is unlikely to ever be available to the hobby, but establishing some sort of value makes for some interesting discussion.

Fred Reed, in his forthcoming book on encased postage stamps mentions the rumors of the gold set. His reaction is a repeat of the pointlessness of making such a set, and he offers a logical theory as to the source of the story. In 1864 Gault made a number of campaign items, for Lincoln and others, using cases similar to the stamps, but enclosing ferrotypes of the candidates. Reed thinks it is possible some of these cases

might have been made in gold.

From bits and pieces of evidence I can draw a picture of Gault as given to hyperbole, Scott a master of exaggeration, and Adams as a writer interested in titillating his meager audience of the era. If the story had surfaced in the 1860s, it would have been far easier to trace, and evaluate for accuracy than it was 50 years later when all of the principals were dead.

One of my sources commented, "If one or two of the gold cases turned up, we would have problems with their authenticity. They might not even bring any more than a brass case, but if the gold cases turned up, along with a letter from Lincoln thanking Gault, then the sky is the limit on what they would bring."

My personal thoughts parallel those of the experts. Gault in

1862 would have been an unknown, competing for the President's attention with an untried invention that probably would have been labeled a "crank" idea. Even after it became a limited success there would have been little reason to make such a presentation, but by then the invention could have led to a market for the ferrotype campaign items. If a contract for the encased pictures exists, it too is unknown to present researchers.

With the limited evidence available 125 years later, the story is an interesting legend, possibly based on some small kernel of truth, but lacking all tangible evidence to support it. It makes for interesting reading, delightful speculation, but unless something new turns up, it remains a doubtful footnote in the history of our hobby.



Does a set of gold encased postage stamps exist, once presented to President Abraham Lincoln by inventor Gault?

Lincoln Society of Philately

EXHIBITION CANCELS

A number of philatelic events will be held during the month of May and special cancellations have been authorized as follows:

MARIPEX Sta., Falmouth, ME 04105 (May 17-18).

Cheshire Philatelic Soc. Ex. Sta., Cheshire, CT 06410 (May 18).

Lincoln Society of Philately Conv. Sta., Louisville, KY 40201 (May 16-18).

WISCOPEX Sta., Milwaukee, WI 53202 (May 17-18).

Coffeyville Collectors Club Ex. Sta., Coffeyville, KS 67337 (May 17-18).

SARPEX Sta., Port Huron, MI 48060 (May 24).

USCS Conv. Sta., Washington, D.C. 20013 (May 17-18).

TRICENTEX Sta., Westfield, MA 01085 (May 19).

Kennedy Memorial Ex. Sta., New York, NY 10001 (May 22-25).

LISPEX Sta., Garden City, NY 11530 (May 30-June 1).

PIPEX Ex. Sta., Tacoma, WA 98402 (May 30-June 1).

COMPEX Sta., Chicago, IL (May 30-June 1).

Awards Recognize Lincoln Displays

The Lincoln Society of Philately has presented 11 Certificates of Award to individuals and stamp clubs, it was announced by Dr. Norman A. Freilich, Awards Chairman. The Certificates are given by the Society on a non-competitive basis to any person or stamp club who publicly displays Lincoln philately material.

The Certificates of Award are available without cost to any Stamp Exhibit or Awards Chairman who will write to Dr. Norman A. Freilich, 187 Broad St., Staten Island, NY 10304, and advise him how many Certificates are needed, and for what stamp exhibition. In exchange he asks that he be furnished with the complete name and address of the Certificate recipient.

Information regarding the activities and membership in the Lincoln Society of Philately may be obtained by writing to Thomas D. Hilberg, 205 Waverly St., Berea, Ohio 44017. A copy of the informative Lincoln Log, the Society's publication, may be obtained from Hilberg also for 25¢ in coin.

Lincoln Society To Issue Cover

For the first day sale of the 6¢ Illinois Statehood Centennial commemorative, which will make its debut Feb. 12 at Shawneetown, the Lincoln Society of Philately is producing a special cacheted cover.

The cover will be given free to the 350 members of the Society, who receive a minimum of four Lincoln-related covers each year without charge.

The Lincoln cachet for the Illinois Statehood stamp is a two-color design of blue and silver. It was printed by William E. Schenck cachet chairman for the society, who does printing as one of his hobbies.

A small number of extra covers has been prepared for non-members. They are available, serviced, at 35¢ each, or three for \$1, plus a large, addressed 6¢ stamped envelope to insure clean delivery. They may be obtained by writing to William E. Schenck, 258 North Van Buren street, Frankfort, Ind. 46041.

Information regarding the society, or an application, may be obtained for a large, addressed and stamped envelope sent to Thomas D. Hilberg, 205 Waverly street, Berea, Ohio 44017.

Jan. 27, 1968

LINCOLN SPECIALISTS CONVENTION

Opens In Philadelphia July 5; LSP Grew From Idea In '62 To Leader In Lincoln Topical

Gordon L. Pahl

In this political year, Americans are likely to be hearing a number of quotations from their 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, such as, "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves," or "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it", or even, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

To the nearly 400 members of the Lincoln Society of Philately these words are familiar. They will remember that the one-time postmaster, Abraham Lincoln, was also a politician and President during a time of war which divided the nation into many factions much as the war in Southeast Asia does today.

What is the Lincoln Society of Philately? It is mainly an organization set up to promote the stamp hobby and the exchange of thought, experience and education among its members. Any collector of philatelic material relating to Lincoln, and who is of good character and reputation, is eligible for membership. To these members belong the control of the affairs of the LSP.

From just an idea in 1962 the Lincoln Society of Philately has become the leading center of Lincoln Philatelic information.

To guide the Society and to insure its growth different departments have been set up. The overall leadership is composed of the current roster of officers: Irving Weinberg, President; Don Harold Smith, Vice President and Julian Graff, Secretary-Treasurer.

In addition, there is the Board of Directors consisting of M. Allen Banks, Charles W. Brennan, Spensley S. Daykin, William E. Decker, Mrs. Herman M. Hildebrandt, Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Dr. Walter D. Peer, Col. Randle B. Truett, Alvin R. Witt and Frank F. Raciti.

The official publication of the Lincoln Society of Philately is "The Lincoln Log", released six times a year. Presently in its sixth volume, printing is by offset on punched 8½ x 11" sheets. This makes a permanent record of information. It is edited by Gordon L. Pahl. The Associate Editor is Harry L. Anderson.

Frequently included with the Log are items, booklets and brochures of interest to collectors of

Philatelic Lincolniana. Last year a checklist of Lincoln items was included with the Log which was compiled and edited by Harry L. Anderson and M. Allen Banks. This year a checklist of Lincoln Postal Stationery is being published which was compiled by Don Harold Smith.

Another highlight of the LSP is the free cachet program. This gives the members a minimum of four Lincoln related issues each year. This program is under of the LSP cachet committee chairman William E. Schenck who produces an original cover for each issue. His hobby is printing.

Publicity is always important to any group and the LSP Publicity Committee is very ably chaired by M. Allen Banks.

The vital statistics record regarding the development and progress of the Lincoln Society of Philately has been undertaken by Charles W. Brennan, Dean of Students of Lehigh University.

To keep members abreast of the price changes in Lincoln material a Prices Realized committee has been organized. Headed by Howard B. Hurley, it is his responsibility to list the prices realized by various auction houses as relating to Lincoln stamps.

Dr. Norman L. Freilich, 187 Broad St., Staten Island, N. Y. 10304, is furnishing free of charge, Lincoln Society of Philately award certificates to chairmen of stamp club exhibitions for all persons who exhibit any Lincoln material.

This is not a competitive award but is given by the Society in appreciation to those who display Lincoln philatelic items.

A LSP mail sale department is headed by Lee Adams. He conducts periodic sales of Lincoln-related items to Society members by Society members.

To tie all the efforts of the membership together, an annual meeting and exhibition is held in some city with a Lincoln background. For 1968 it will be Philadelphia, Pa. July 5-7 at the Sheraton Hotel; elsewhere in this edition you will find a story giving details of this event. This year's is the seventh annual convention of the Lincoln Society of Philately.

If you would like to join a most interested and dedicated group of collectors we invite you to the activities of the Lincoln Society of Philately.

For a sample copy of the Lincoln Log and for further information contact Thomas D. Hilberg, 205 Waverly St., Berea, Ohio 44017 who is the membership chairman.

Lincolniana

Stamp collectors visiting Washington are among the throngs that visit Ford's Theatre and the house across 10th Street where Lincoln died. The dioramas and exhibits take all of us back to the actual scenes of President Lincoln's days.

To the stamp collector . . . the time and place comes alive. He sees the 4¢ Lincoln-Douglas Debate commemorative stamp of 1958 practically come to life . . . as the life size diorama of that scene overwhelms the contemplative viewer. The collector of Lincoln stamps appreciates here again the real value of stamp collecting (or at least what a lot of us think is the most valuable aspect of stamp collecting).

In these miniature engravings and works of the artists of the US, and the world, we have windows on history, past and to come.

EUPEX "77"

Welcome to the **EUCLID STAMP CLUB'S**
11th Anniversary Exhibition
and Bourse

Lincoln Society
&
ASSASSINATION
OF
LINCOLN

Republicans stage incredible 'party' for Lincoln

By Joe Brockert
Linn's Stamp News

Modern nominating conventions are usually well planned, well organized and sometimes, staged more as a party than a business meeting. They are also not without a few dirty tricks now and then.

But to some historians, the Republican nomination of 1860, resulting in the candidacy and election of Abraham Lincoln, was one of the most incredible scenes ever staged.

For one thing, the Republicans were a relatively new party. John C. Fremont had been their first candidate four years earlier, but had little chance of success.

The new party had great hopes for success in 1860, however, and their candidate was almost assured of victory in the election, because of the division in the Democratic party over the slavery issue.

The convention began on May 16, 1860, with general business and the formation of a party platform. By the evening of May 17, all preliminary business had been finished, and the nominations were scheduled to begin.

A small technical problem delayed the proceedings, however. The clerks did not have their tally sheets ready, and the convention was adjourned for the day, much to the disappointment of the favorite, Senate Republican leader William H. Seward.

An informal poll showed that, had a vote been taken that night, Seward would probably have won, but the extra time provided the Lincoln forces with that much more bargaining time.



Lincoln (Scott 77) is associated with one of the wildest nominating conventions ever held by a major political party in the United States.

The Lincoln forces were busy that night, making deals and tickets. The deals were for other favorite son candidates, securing state's votes with the promises of cabinet positions, a method that Lincoln neither approved nor authorized.

But the Lincoln forces were determined to secure enough votes so that Seward could not win, to give them time to work on the votes that would eventually be switched from lesser candidates to either Lincoln or Seward.

The tickets were not the kind that represent party platforms or running mates. They were real (forged and counterfeit) admission tickets, printed with the knowledge that the convention could be influenced, to some degree, by a voice vote.

During the night, Lincoln's managers printed and distributed hundreds of counterfeit tickets to anyone who would attend the convention and shout for Lincoln.

The next morning, after a rally and march to the convention center, the cheering, confident Seward forces found that the convention center in Chicago was filled, and their own, genuine tickets were worthless.

Seward was nominated first, and the response of the Seward supporters who had managed to get into the hall was enthusiastic. When Lincoln was nominated, the place went wild.

When Seward was seconded, his supporters tried hard to out-yell the Lincoln forces. Finally, when Lincoln was seconded, reports said that the whole building shook with the tremendous response. The cheering contest continued

throughout the convention, as one candidate or the other would gain in the totals.

At the convention, there were a total of 465 votes, with 233 needed for nomination. On the first ballot, Seward received over 173 votes; Lincoln got 102, with the rest divided among lesser candidates.

The second ballot proved that the Lincoln forces could catch up: Seward had 184½, and Lincoln had 181.

Lincoln's forces became more confident, as more delegates switched to Lincoln, the sentimental favorite. On the third ballot, the tally showed that Lincoln had over 231 votes, but still short of nomination.

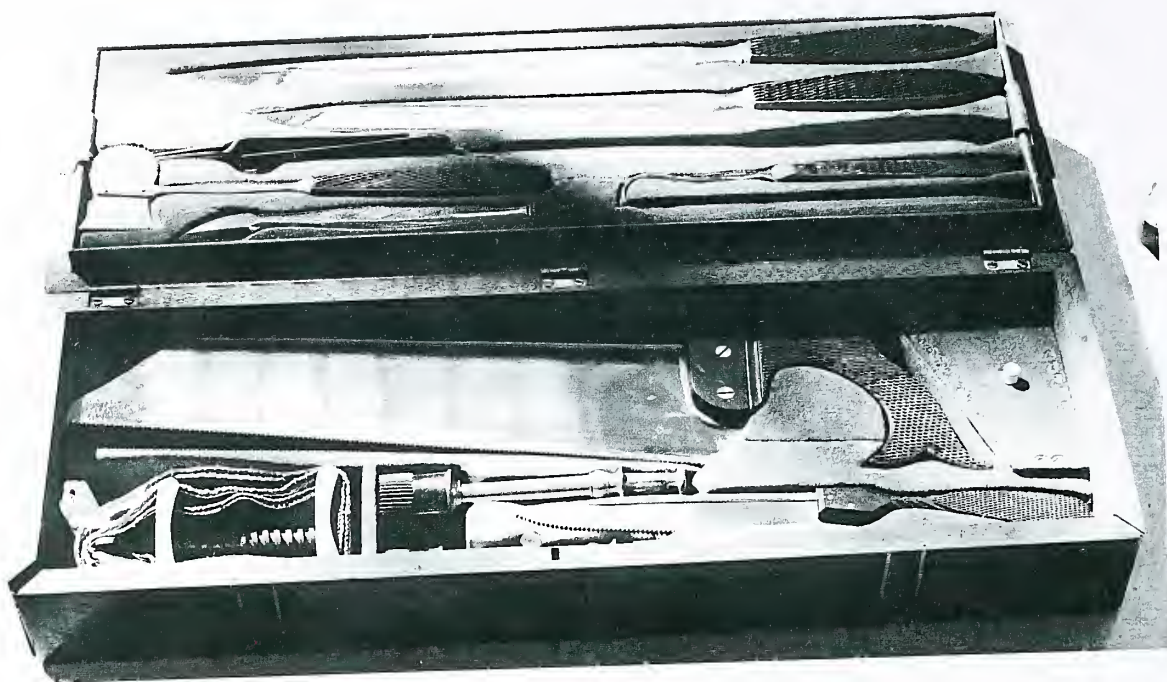
Then, an Ohio delegate rose to announce the switch of four votes to Lincoln. With the possible exception of the Seward forces from New York, the convention center was in an uproar.

Other states moved to change their votes to Lincoln, and finally, even the New York delegation made the switch, to make the nomination of Lincoln unanimous.

One thing that can be said in favor of the convention system — no matter how much hatred or competition is generated during the convention, the party always seems to unify behind the final selection, thus directing its energies toward the defeat of the opposing party.

There are seldom any (obvious) sore losers within the party — until the party loses in November. Then, for some strange reason, that good nature just won't seem to allow the losers to unite behind the winners.

Political parties just aren't predictable.



Watrut Museum - Cleveland
COMPLETE AMPUTATION CASE

Exhibited at Lincoln
State School 1977

MARION W. Bedford Ohio for some
Lincoln items



Exhibit at show



CIVIL WAR AMPUTATION KIT
PICKED UP ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD
BY A UNION SOLDIER
(DITTRICK MUSEUM)



HAND COLORED PAINTING THAT LISTS THE ENTIRE HISTORY
AND BATTLES FOUGHT BY JOSEPH A. RASEY.

G A R MEDALS
FIRST LT. THROUGH COL.



PRESENTATION PLAQUE ON LEATHER MEDICAL CASE READING,
"SURGEON W.C. JOHNSON"
PRESENTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE 109th REGT.
NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.



THE LOUIS A. WARREN
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MARK E. NEELY, JR.
Director

Telephone (219) 427-3864

January 15, 1985

Mr. Allan Bergman
28100 Coolidge Drive
Euclid, Ohio 44132

Dear Mr. Bergman:

Many thanks for your package full of Lincoln philatelic items and others of interest. We'll get them into the collection right away so researchers and hobbyists can see them.

The documents which burned were in a museum in Evanston, Illinois. The newspaper article didn't describe their contents.

Sincerely yours,

Mark E. Neely Jr
Mark E. Neely, Jr.

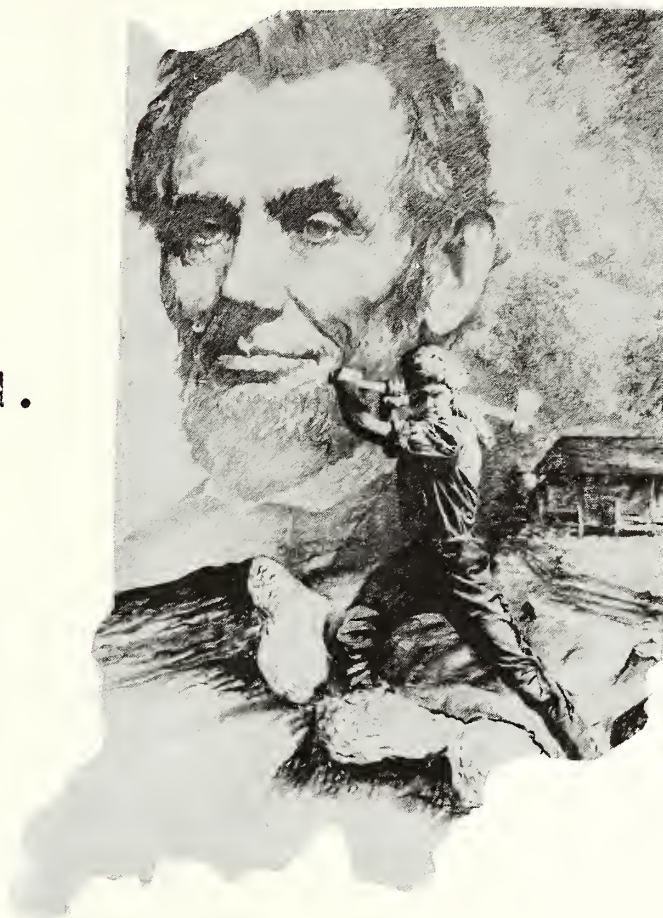
MEN/jaf

Covers & cards in Philatelic collection.

STAMP EXHIBITION

of the Indiana Stamp Club
THEME: LAND OF LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD

Nov. 22nd
6-10 PM.
Nov. 23rd
10 AM-10 PM.
Nov. 24th
Noon -6PM.



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